and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has also been set up under the Sick Industrial Companies Act to consider the cases of sick textile companies.

Opening of Regional Rural Banks

1587. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Regional Rural Banks in every district of this country;

(b) what is the total loss incurred in Regional Rural Banks during the last five years;

(c) what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to improve the performance of the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) In terms of current Policy attention is being paid to the consolidation of the operations of the Regional Rural Banks rather than their large scale expansion. Proposals for opening of RRBs in districts covered under Tribal Sub-Plan Areas and in Areas with predominance of Scheduled Castes population are being considered.

(b) As reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, the loss incurred by Regional Rural Banks during the last 5 years is as follows:—

Year	Amounts of loss (in Rs. lakhs)
1982	562
1983	969
1984	1539
1985	2990
1986	3352

(c) The main reasons for such losses are (i) rapid branch expansion by these banks (ii) low business potential due to locational disadvantages of the centres served by these banks and limited clientele consisting of persons with an annual income upto Rs. 6500 only; (iii) increase in establishment costs due to upward revision in pay and allowances etc.

(d) Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Working Group on RRBs, a number of steps have been taken for improving the performance of these banks and reducing their losses. These include (i) release of additional share capital to RRBs with satisfactory track record; (ii) enlarging the scope of their lending by allowing them to lend to public bodies/Village Panchayats etc.; (iii) lowering of interest rate on refinance provided to these banks by their sponsoring banks; and (iv) investment of their SLR funds directly in Government securities with a view to obtaining better return. The sponsoring Banks have also been asked to play a more active role in fund management, staff training and internal audits RRBs.

Scarcity of yarn

1588. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scarcity of yarn in the country and its price rise is due to the present export policy of Government;

(b) what is the total quantity of yarn exported in 1986 and 1987; and

(c) what were the reasons for exporting yarn when the production during the above period had declined?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The production of yarn in 1986-87 was 1526 m.kgs. and in 1987-88 (upto February, 1988) it was 1428.6 m. kgs. the rise in prices of cotton yarn was

mainly due to rise in the prices of raw cotton.

(b) The total quantity of yarn exported in 1986 and 1987 was 16.47 m.kgs. and 85-96 m.kgs. respectively.

(c) Exports of cotton yarn are allowed with a view to improve the utilisation of spindleage capacity and to earn foreign exchange

1589. [*Transferred to the 9th May*, 1988.]

चेकोस्लोवाकिया को प्रसाधन सामग्री का निर्यात

1590. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय प्रसाधन सामग्री चेकोस्लोवाकिया में काफी लोकप्रिय हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1986, 1987 और चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक चेकोस्लोवाकिया को निर्यात की गई प्रसाधन सामग्री की विभिन्न मदों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रसाधन सामग्रियों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) व्यापार संबंधी आंकड़े वित्तीय वर्षवार संकलित किए जाते हैं । मूल रसायन, भेषजीय और प्रसाधन सामग्री निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, बम्बई द्वारा संकलित निर्यात आंकड़ों के अनुसार चेकोस्लोवाकिया को प्रसाधन सामग्री का निर्यात 1986-87 और 1987-88 के दौरान इस प्रकार था :—

वर्ष	चेकोस्लोवाकिया को निर्यातित प्रसाधन सामग्री का मूल्य
	(लाख रुपये में)
1986-87	7·65
1987-88	21·80

चेकोस्लोवाकिया को निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रसाधन सामग्री में मुख्य मदें ये हैं : काम्पैक्ट, शैम्पू, लिपिस्टिक, मस्कार (अंजन) और आई लाइनर ।

(ग) प्रसाधन और श्रृंगार सामग्री की बहुत सी मदों के निर्यात पर नकद मुआवजा सहायता दी जाती है । सरकार पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौतों के जरिए प्रसाधन सामग्री का निर्यात बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रही है । भारतीय व्यापार संगठनों द्वारा यात्रा और व्यापार मेलों में भाग लेने जैसे अन्य उपाय भी प्रसाधन सामग्री का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए किए जाते हैं ।

Utilisation/disposal of arms and ammunition seized from terrorists

1591. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to the utilisation/disposal of the arms and ammunition seized from the terrorists or unearthed by the police;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the manner of their disposal/utilisation; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to sell/auction such arms to the people, particularly of the border and the terrorist affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the instructions issued to the State Governments/UTs from time to time, the State Police authorities are allowed to retain/use weapons of prohibited bore with approval of the State Government/U.T. Administration concerned. A report regarding weapons of service pattern/prohibited bore and weapons